STRIKE COMMISSIONERS WEARY OF METHODS OF LAWYERS.

Too Much Time Spent in Cross-Examining the President of the Mine Workers' Union.

HINT FROM CHAIRMAN GRAY

THAT QUESTIONS BE LIMITED TO NEW PHASES OF THE INQUIRY.

Mr. Mitchell Again a Target for Wayne MacVeagh, Who Was Followed by Gowen and Ross.

ARBITERS ALSO INQUISITORS

QUESTIONS ASKED BY SPALDING, GRAY, WRIGHT AND WATKINS.

Archbishop Ireland's Attitude Discussed-Yearly Agreements, Intimidation and Other Matters.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18.-President Mitchell, for the fourth successive day, occupied the witness stand during the two sessions of the strike commission and was | trict the rule is that the men shall not precross-examined by the three attorneys for as many coal companies. While a considerable amount of information for the enlightenment of the commissioners was brought out, the day was a rather quiet one compared with those which have preceded it. The arbitrators are growing restless in consequence of the long cross-examination, which apparently does not bring out the facts as quickly as the commission would like to have them presented. Several times during the course of to-day's session Chairman Gray reminded the attorneys of the value of time and suggested that crossexamination be limited to new features of those questions that have already been gone over. The lawyers assured the commission that they, too, were anxious to expedite matters, and would do everything possible to hurry matters along without injuring their own case.

Mr. Mitchell has been on the stand since last Friday morning, and is showing signs of weariness from the strain of four days' cross-examination. Thus far his attorney, C. S. Darrow, and David Willcox, for the Delaware & Hudson; Wayne MacVeagh, for the Erie; Francis I. Gowen, for the Lehigh Valley, and W. W. Ross, for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, have examined the miners' president. The commissioners to-day for the first time entered into the discussion with the lawyers and the witness over disputes which arose

Interest in the proceedings is not waning. The large crowds which have been wedged in the courtroom in the preceding days of the hearings were in evidence to-day. Neither is there a falling off in the attendance of attorneys, of whom there are almost twoscore present at each session.

MANY QUESTIONS ASKED.

Both Counsel and Commissioners Interrogate Mr. Mitchell.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18 .- When Wayne MacVeagh resumed his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell he took up the alleged acts of violence in the mining region. After the mine workers' president had answered several questions Mr. MacVeagh said: "What I am trying to show is that there is a growing spirit of violence and disregard of law in your organization and that your influence over them is insufficient to keep them law-abiding and peaceable as you desire them to be."

Under this arraignment of the union Mr. Mitchell retained his complete composure. The question met with a ready response. "The fear that my influence," said he, "is not sufficient to deter men from the commission of crime is a contradiction of the claims often made about me."

he cross-examiner and the witness ther plunged into a spirited colloquy over the question of whether one man has the right to prevent another man from selling his labor. The best answer Mr. MacVeagh could draw from the miners' chief was that he did not approve of any one committing an unlawful act.

Mr. MacVeagh read a statement regarding the right to strike as belonging to the personal freedom of workingmen. He also took the view that in exercising that freedom those who cease to work must not interfere with the liberty of others who wish to work. "We do not want anarchy," said Mr. Mitchell, "and that is anarchy pure and simple-the right of every man to do absolutely as he pleases regardless of its effects on society.

This is the language of a very carefully disguised anarchy," Mr. MacVeagh remarked, "because it is the language of Archbishop Ireland.

"Archbishop Ireland never expected to be used in that sense. I might say Archbishor Ireland is a member of a committee of which I am also a member which has declared for a trade-union idea."

Answering a further question, Mr. Mitchell declared that if Archbishop Ireland's statement meant that men have no right to picket he disagreed with him. Mr. Mitchell dded that he did not know that the Archhishop was regarded as a Supreme Court on trade-union matters. Answering other | thorities are making every effort to apprequestions Mr. Mitchell said there were no Anarchists in the trade unions. Replying to Mr. MacVeagh's questions regarding union men belonging to the National Guard Mr. Mitchell said no local in his union had ever expelled a man from the union for belonging to the Guard, and that no national labor organization of any kind had ever done such a thing. A little union in New York State, he said, had taken such action. and it had been heralded over the country He was not responsible for what some other organizations did. Mr. MacVeagh concluded his cross-examination at this point.

Francis R. Gowen, representing the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, followed Mr. MacVeagh and questioned Mr. Mitchell regarding his comparison of wages paid in the bituminous fields as against those paid in the anthracite. Mr. Mitchell was unable to say how many mines are so equipped as to enable them to weigh coal, but he did not think the expense of equipping them would be very great.

Replying to Bishop Spalding, Mr. Mitchell said that operators could form a coalition nd stop the mining of coal throughout the United States. "They could do the same wildest excitement prevails in that locality. as we do," he said, "and especially now when the coal fields of the country are passing into the hands of a few men. Commissioner Watkins thought the law would prevent operators from doing that by reason of their incorporation, but Mr. Mitchell said they had the right to shut

down their mines. Judge Gray asked the witness if his soejety did not depend, after all, upon the old economic truth that all great forces which tend to uplift and carry on social allyancement and civilization depend upon the average desire of the individual to better his own condition and to work for

has property to utilize it and get an in-

"I think that probably is true," was Mr. Mitchell's response. Judge Gray-If you can imagine all men ceasing to work at once, the whole social machine would stop.

Mr. Mitchell-Yes. Commissioner Wright asked: "Do you consider it justifiable for the employers in a certain district, in order to resist the demands of the labor union, to paralyze that industry, or any group of industries?"
"No. I do not think it is proper," Mr. Mitchell replied.

"Would the same answer be made if I should substitute 'unions' instead of 'employers?" "I think in either case," answered Mr.

Mitchell, "some other avenue of adjustment than the paralyzation of the industry should be sought." Mr. Mitchell, answering commissioners, said the United Mine Workers did not in-

corporate because the step was not necessary. "An organization, to become finan-cially responsible," he said, "must have a large fund, and this the working people did not have. He said that employers who object to treating or contracting with the union because it is not incorporated, would oppose treating with it anyhow." Commissioner Wright asked Mr. Mitchell what he meant by recognition of the union, and the witness replied: "It means that employers shall make agreement regulating hours of labor, wages, etc., with the union, and that the union, as such, would be held responsible for a rigid compliance with those agreements."

The cross-examination was next taken up by W. W. Ross, of New York, counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, who had just begun to question the witness when the noon recess hour arrived. BITUMINOUS MINERS.

In the afternoon Mr. Ross's line of examining was for some time directed toward testing Mr. Mitchell's knowledge of bituminous mine working, the number of men employed, the wages paid and a comparison of those with the wages paid in the anthracite fields. Regarding the number of hours the men work in the hard coal regions, Mr. Mitchell said that when the breaker runs ten hours the men usually work seven, eight or nine hours. When the breaker runs less the men work in proportion. On the average, however, the men worked more

hours than the breakers. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Ross, "has not your organization stopped the

the breakers were idle?" Mr. Mitchell admitted that in this dispare coal on idle days. This, he said, was for the purpose of preventing favoritism. "Do any of these epithets and slurs," inquired Mr. Ross, "you have made regarding the horrible condition of the miners

apply to our company?' Will you tell me particularly what slurs you refer to?" Mr. Mitchell asked. Getting no direct answer, he, with some spirit, repeated his query, saying: "I would like you to refer specifically to what you mean by slurs. I do not recall having used language of that character." Mr. Ross did not take any notice of Mr.

Mitchell's remark, but, instead, took up the line of his examination. After some unimportant testimony as to a comparison of wages, the social features of the coal fields was taken up, and Mr. Mitchell said he could not see any other reason in child labor than that the families required the money to live on, the exception being where the parents may be inhuman. He then reiterated his former statement that the minimum wage should be \$600 a year. "We might want to go to the seashore," said speaking with a little sarcasm. Mr Mitchell said that the company had some employes who had visited Philadelphia once in twenty-four years and that they thereby had an important event in their lives to relate to their grandchildren.

At this point Mr. Ross took occasion to call attention to the fact that his company owned 284 houses which were rented to the miners on an average of \$5 per month. "So you see," remarked Mr. Ross, 'we have not very many houses for the number of employes, upwards of 12,000."
"You charge enough for the ones you do was Mr. Mitchell's dry response, which caused merriment among the miners

in the courtroom. After securing an expression from the miners' president that the company paid to the stockholders 26 per cent. on their capital stock, Mr. Ross inquired if he was not "I think the figures were that," said Mr.

Mitchell. "There are a good many methods for putting profits away in a railroad." Answering Judge Gray, Mr. Mitchell admitted that about 10 per cent. of the total production of anthracite coal was put out on the weight basis At 4 o'clock the commission adjourned un-til 10 o'clock to-morrow, Mr. Mitchell still being on the stand.

TWO WOMEN PRESUMABLY VICTIMS

Mrs. Mary Davis, of Sullivan County, and Mrs. Lemon, of Knox, Assailed,

and a Mob Seeks Vengeance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Davis, the wife of Milton Davis, who lives three miles south of this city, was the victim, to-day, of one of the most heinous crimes ever perpetrated in the county. Mrs. Davis was attacked about 10 o'clock this morning, at her home, by an unknown negro, who beat and lacerated her unmercifully, and then ravished her.

The negro went to the Davis home last night and asked permission to remain over night, and was allowed to remain. This morning Mr. Davis went a short distance from the house after water, and while Mrs. Davis was standing in the yard the negro struck her a blow on the head, and a desperate struggle ensued, in which her clothing was torn from her body, and she was beaten and lacerated horribly. The negro then dragged her to a thicket near by and accomplished his purpose. The husband was attracted by the woman's screams, but when he reached the house the negro had escaped. He was surrounded in a cornfield by a posse of men, but escaped into the woods, and was seen at Carlisle, six miles distant, some time later. The au-

Mrs. Davis is twenty-five years of age, and will not suffer greatly as the result of her horrible experience. The negro is described as being five feet six inches tall. fairly well dressed, wearing a light hat, and weighs about 160 pounds.

Negro's Second Victim.

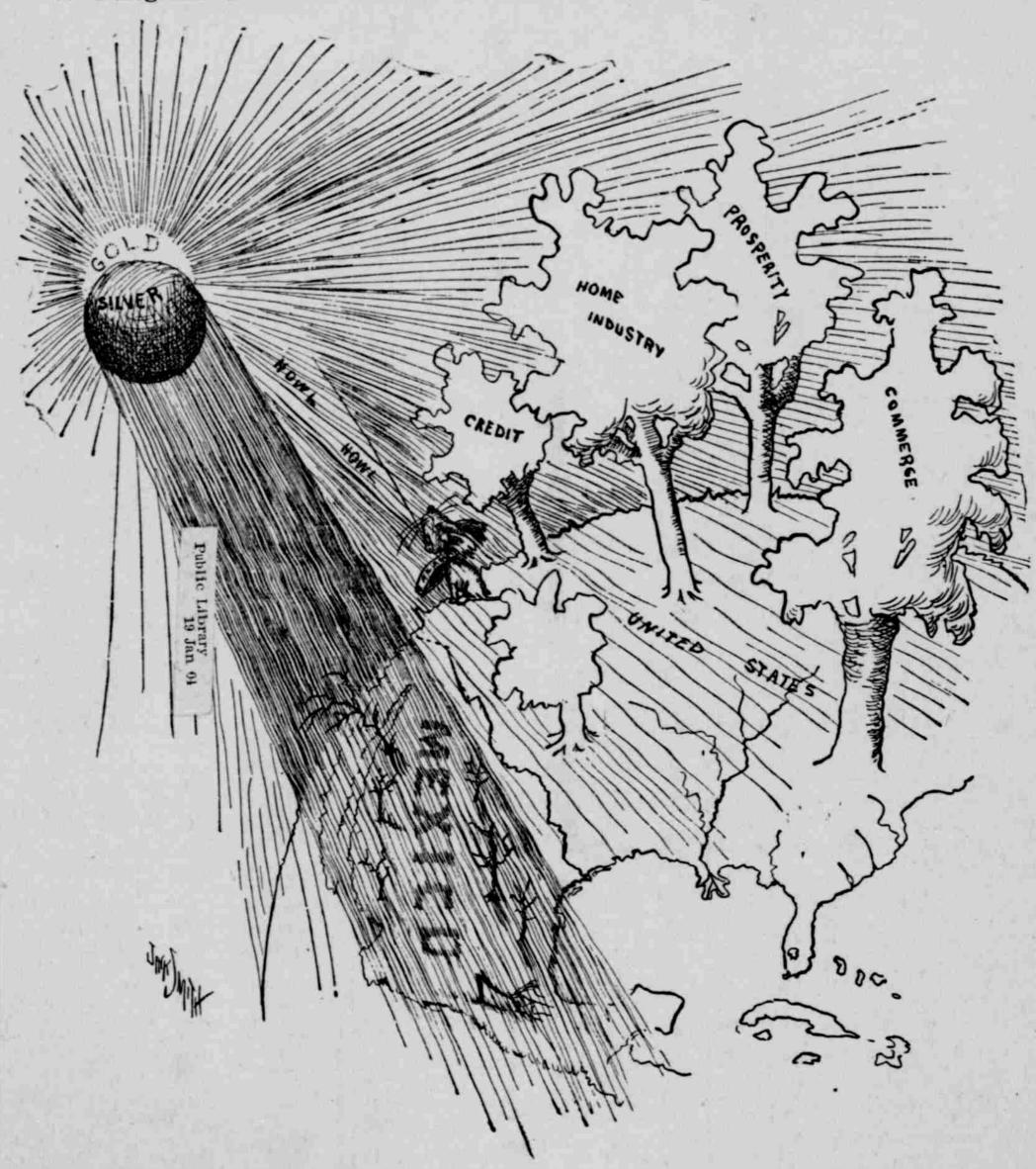
Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 18 .- A negro supposed to be the same one who, this morning, criminally assaulted Mrs. Mary Davis, in Sullivan county, at 4 o'clock stopped at the home of a farmer named Lemon, near Oaktown, in Knox county, and outraged Mrs. Lemon, whom he found alone. She fought him desperately, but the negro overpowered her and, brandishing a shoe knife, forced her to submit. The Bloodhounds have been placed on the scent and if the negro is caught he will be lynched before morning. Passing freight trains are stopped by the mob to search

for the negro with lanterns.

The Moccasin Runs Under Water. CUTCHOGUE, N. Y., Nov. 18 .- The submarine torpedo boat Moccasin made a successful submerged run of two miles to-day She fired a torpedo at the end of the run at an imaginary warship. She came to the wages, and upon the desire of a man who surface for observation three times.

SHADOW PASSING AWAY

A Telegram States that Mexico is About to Adopt the Gold Standard.



SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION WILL TAKE ACTION.

Report of Special Committee Approving New State School Will Be Presented This Morning.

TEXT OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT

URGENT NEED OF NEW TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

First Session of Thirteenth Annual Meeting Discusses Topics of Vital Importance-To-Day's Programme.

"Shall Indiana Have Another Normal School?" is the question that will be discussed this morning by the Town and City School Superintendents' Association which began its thirteenth annual meeting last night in the Statehouse. That the proposition will be stamped with the approval of the association is believed to be certain, and SULLIVAN, Ind., Nov. 18 .- Mrs. Mary | ting the matter before the Legislature in pointed by the association one year ago will make its report, and that report will be unqualifiedly in favor of another normal school. After going into the question with thoroughness, the members of the committee, Superintendent J. W. Carr, of Anderson, chairman, Superintendent R. A. Ogg, Kokomo, and C. M. McDaniel, Madison, have reached the following conclu-

> "That another normal school be estabished in Indiana. "That we deem it feasible to ask the next State Legislature to enact a law providing

> for the establishment of the school and for its proper maintenance. "That provision be made by law for a

nonpartisan board of trustees to manage "That the location of the school be left | entirely to the board of trustees and that no city be permitted to offer more than a suitable site and agree to share the ex-

penses of maintaining a training school. "That we earnestly request the different colleges and private normal schools to establish and maintain pedagogical departments and training schools respectively for the end that the demand for well-trained teachers may be more nearly met, and that the public schools may have the benefit resulting from teachers trained in a variety

"That this subject be presented at the next meeting of the State Teachers' Association, so that each teacher in attendance may have an opportunity to express his views either in discussion or by vote." COMMITTEE'S REASONS

These arguments are advanced as good and sufficient reasons why another normal school should be established: The State should educate its teachers.

There is an urgent and constantly in creasing demand for teachers thoroughly The establishment of another State normal school will benefit the public schools of the State in various other ways, thus justifying the extra expenditure of money. will increase the normal school at-

An increased supply of well-trained teachers will increase the demand. The establishment of another State normal school means increased training school Diversity of methods is one of the beneficial results of a system of normal schools.

It would form another educational center in the State The establishment of another school would prove helpful to the one already The facilities of the present State normal school are inadequate.

A system of State normal schools has proven successful in other States. strong enough to convince even a Legis- Nov. 13.

lature of the necessity of another normal; but the committee is forced to admit that there are strong reasons also urged against the establishment of a system of normals. A few of these reasons are included in the report to the association

The cost of stablishing and maintaining

such a school would be great. It would cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to establish the school and from \$50,000 to \$60,000 annually to maintain it. The argument is made by some educators that it would be better to take some of this money and enlarge the present State Nor nai School. The establishment of such a school would interfere with private normals already established or that may be established. The proposition to establish such a school would revive the conflict between State and non-

Staté schools. The rivalry between the old school and the new one would prove detrimental to both. Neither school would be properly supported by the State. The present State Normal School is adequate to the needs of the State.

REPORT THIS MORNING. The committee will report this morning that it is feasible to ask the Legislature for the school, because: "The State's finances are in good condition. The State debt at present is the smallest it has been for years. If it would ever be in a condition to establish another normal school, without in any way disarranging it finances, it is now. The Legislatures of the State have always been ready to provide for the public schools, and there is no reason to believe that the incoming Legislature will be different in this respect from its predecessors. If the legislators are convinced that the State really needs such a school, and that the public school men are practically agreed on the proposition, there s no reason to think that they will not act favorably. It would not be a matter of politics, but wholly one of the public good." In arriving at its conclusions on the question, the special committee wrote letters to more than three hundred persons in the State, including city, town and county suthe first long step will be taken toward get- | perintendents, high school teachers, members of school boards, college and normal and the majority was in favor of the estabishment of the school. The committee inds interesting a table showing the result

ALLEGED ANARCHIST PLOTS.

Story Told by a Woman of Conspira-

cies Against the President.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 5.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 .- Mrs. Lena Dox-Church at Hoboken, two years ago, she was associated with an Anarchist society of that place, and whose mental balance is questioned, is reported to have related after a short visit with relatives in this to the Mothers' Club and the pastor of her church a story of alleged Anarchist olottings against the life of President Roosevelt. According to Mrs. Doxheimer. there have been in the last fourteen months three persons assigned to the task of "removing" the President. One of these, a Frenchman named Melov, she says, she persuaded to return to Paris, where he was killed by a street car. She professes to believe that he put himself in the way of death in order to spare his relatives the humiliation of regarding him as a suicide. Next, according to Mrs. Doxheimer, the assassin's task was assigned to a man city, who a few days later died of poison self-administered. The last of the three Doxheimer alleges, was a Mrs. Schroeder. of Harlem, who also ended her life by means of poison

Mrs. Doxheimer asserts that among the conception of what constitutes a millionaire is indicated by her statement that these men "owned houses."

BAD SAILOR BOYS.

Part of Training Ship Hartford's Crew in Trouble at Madeira.

LONDON, Nov. 18 .- The Daily Mail reports that during the recent visit of United States training ship Hartford to Maderia, a hundred of the crew were allowed to go on shore for five hours, and some of them became intoxicated and indulged in riotous behavior. They interfered with a passing wagon, drawn by bullocks, and assaulted a well-known local gentleman with sticks, severely maltreating him. This incident led to bottles being thrown at the sailors from the windows of a hotel and some among them sustained nasty cuts. Later the populace assumed hostile attitude toward the American escape from the angry mob. The Hartford fired half a dozen blank shots and subsequently the captain came ashore and de-The Hartford arrived at Funchal, Nov. 5, and sailed for Gibraltar

CONCLUSION OF A MOST REMARK-ABLE LAWSUIT IN BOSTON.

Grower of Flowers Recovers Twenty Thousand Dollars Damage from a Railroad Company.

MOORE'S TESTIMONY

Form the Basis for More Litiga-

One of the most remarkable lawsuits on record has just reached its conclusion in Boston, and the result of the case has caused many legal authorities, scientists and floriculturists to turn their eyes toward a former Indianapolis man-Dr. George T. Moore, who is now in charge of the laboratory of plant physiology in the United | the world forever. The auditor heard the States Department of Agriculture at Washpresidents and college professors. More ington. The entire case hung upon Dr. effective form. The special committee ap- than one hundred replies were received, Moore's expert testimony regarding the susceptibility of roses to poisonous vapors and he showed so conclusively the fatal MORE VOTES FOR CANNON effect of polluted atmosphere upon the delicate flowers that a big railroad company, which had been laughing in its sleeve over what it considered a ridiculous suit against it, was compelled to pay \$20,000 damages to a rose grower. The case, which is absolutely novel in the annals of legal difficulties in the United States, has estabheimer, who says that until she became a lished a precedent which will undoubtedly member of the First Methodist Episcopal | be followed, and many big damage suits

> city, had been extremely interested in the case from the first, on account of the opportunities it offered him for new experiments, but it was not until he arrived in Indianapolis that he realized how interesting the outcome of the suit had been to ber of the delegation not heard from is lawyers, scientists and flower growers in | Congressman Cousins, who is sick in Chiall parts of the country; for during his sojourn of a few days in this city he received letters from all over the United States, which had been forwarded from Washington, asking him where complete named Mueller, living in Avenue B, this detailed accounts of the case could be obtained, one of the most urgent requests licans of the Massachusetts delegation, at designated for the murderous work, Mrs. | coming from William Trelease, the director of the Missouri Botanical Gardens at St. Louis. But one of the several peculiar features of the novel damage suit is that, unplotters were several millionaires. Her til now, no complete account of the case has appeared in print. Owing to the fact that the case was not tried in a regular law court, but was heard by an auditor appointed by the court (a New England Cannon, of Illinois, for the speakership of custom still in practice under some cir- the next national House. cumstances), the Boston newspapers failed to appreciate its significance and gave no attention to the matter. Preparations are now being made by the big floricultural periodicals of the country to publish full reports of the suit, which is destined to become a very famous one, but it is safe to only one that has so far appeared in print.

> During the spring of last year the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company, of the Vanderbilt system, decided to make some improvements in its car shops at Wood's Holl, Mass., and began by putting a force of men at work tearing down an old roundhouse. The workmen found that the only way to deseamen and several fled into a church to stroy the tar roofing was to burn it. and they set fire to it. The result was cided to stop all further leave while in that hung over the town the greater part | county, March 14, 1899. Truck met his fate of three days, there being not enough wind at the time to blow it away. The rose gar- he was prondens of M. H. Walsh, who is known the murder of Miller was robbery.

EXPERT EVIDENCE OF A FORMER INDIANAPOLIS MAN.

A Precedent Established That May tion of the Same Kind.

are likely to be the outgrowth of the one which has just been decided.

Dr. Moore, who returned to Washington

ROUNDHOUSE TORN DOWN.

throughout America as one of the most successful experts in the culture of beautiful roses, were enveloped in the smoke during this period and, at the end of the second day, Mr. Walsh noticed that ugly black and brown splotches were marring the loveliness of his beloved flowers. He suspected at once that the smoky atmosphere might have something to do with the matter, but, as in all of his many years of experience he had never known smoke of experience he had never known smoke to injure roses, he could not understand why the plants should become affected to such a disheartening extent. But a close investigation of his gardens, which occupy about four acres, proved beyond all doubt that something of a very serious nature was happening to the flowers, and it was with despair that he discovered that a new variety of rose, which was to have been called the "Nordica," was utterly de-He journeyed at once to Boston and made

his way to the headquarters of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, where he complained to the officials of the company and demanded that they repay him for the great damage done his tender plants. The railway officials laughed at him. They said that it was absurd to attempt to make the company responsible for his failure in rose culture. Mr. Walsh declared that he would bring suit for damages. The officials smiled easily and told him to go ahead and bring suit. The rose grower, thoroughly roused by this time, returned to Wood's Holl and sought the advice of Dr. George T. Moore, who chanced to be in the town at the time conducting a botanical experiment on behalf of the government. The former Indianapolis man asked for a few days in which to become familiar with the queer state of affairs, and, his interest being held by the novelty of the thing, he spent all of his spare time between the ruins of the old roundhouse and the fragrant rose gardens. At the end of a week he urged Mr. Walsh

A suit for \$9,000 damages against the railway company was filed shortly after by Robert M. Morse, a famous Boston law-yer, whom Mr. Walsh had secured as his legal representative. And then things "hung I fire," as things so often do in the courts, and month after month went by without a hearing of the case, until the great lawyer lost interest in it and asked another law firm, Beale, Hutchings & Beale, to take the matter off his hands, as he had more pressing things to attend to. AN AUDITOR APPOINTED.

Finally, by consent of both plaintiff and defendant, the court in which the suit was filed appointed an auditor to hear the evidence and decide the matter, this method of conducting certain trials being practiced occasionally in some New England States. The case came up for hearing a few weeks ago in Boston, and Mr. Hutchings opened with a statement of the peculiar circumstances under which the beautiful roses, some of them of a new and wonderful variety, had been competely ruined. Although not intending to take an active part in the legal contest, Mr. Morse came into the courtroom during the opening statement and was much impressed with the possibilities of the case, which had evidently not dawned upon him until he learned that an expert upon botanical subjects from the government's laboratory on plant physiology had made some surprising discoveries in favor of the plaintiff The great lawyer was on the alert in an instant and surprised everyone present by asking that the hearing be discontinued for that day, and, the request being granted, he lost no time in having the District Court in which the original suit was filed grant that the damages demanded be changed from \$9,000 to \$25,000. "I've been laboring under a mistaken impression," he said; "this thing is a matter of great im-

And Morse took charge of his client's case after all. In fact, he was so co sumed with the matter that he could think of scarcely anything else. The railway officials who had been looking at the suit all along as a trivial incident beneath serious consideration suddenly awakened to the fact that the plaintiff, whom they had held so cheaply, had two men on his side that were not to be laughed at-Morse, the expert lawyer, and Moore, the expert bot-anist. Even when innumerable difficulties have beset his path, Morse has been known to get the best of all arguments presented to a discerning judge, but upon this occasion he had clear sailing after Moore, the botanist, had completed his testimony. For Dr. Moore showed by means of a chemical analysis of a sample from the tar roof of the destroyed roundhouse and numerous hotographs of the roses at different stages of the disease which had led to their death that the burning of a tar roof would generate sulphurous gas that no tender plant could possibly withstand. And he was able to prove by a series of experiments that a millionth part of this noxious vapor in a square foot of air was enough to blast a

Dr. Gill, scientific authority on gases and fuels, also submitted expert testimony that left no room for doubt as to the poisonous nature of the vapors that had hung over the town of Wood's Holl during the burning of the tar roof of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad's roundhouse. When the famous lawyer came to sum up the evidence in favor of his client's claim for damages he made a speech that, figuratively speaking, buried the lawyers for the defense under the debris of their own roundhouse. He showed that the entire profession of floriculture had suffered together with the rose grower of Wood's Holl, for the beautiful "Nordica" rose, which had given promise of attaining as high a degree of perfection as the famous "Jubilee" rose, one of Walsh's greatest successes in flower culture, had been lost to case carefully to the end, and then, without lengthy deliberation, awarded the rose

grower \$20,000 damages.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN AN-NOUNCE THEIR PREFERENCE.

Iowa, Massachusetts and New Hampshire Delegations Favor the Illinois Man for Speaker.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 18.-At a caucus of the members of the Iowa Republican delegation to the next Congress held here to-day it was decided to support Congressman Cannon for speaker. The only memcago, but he has already favored Cannon. BOSTON, Nov. 18 .- Most of the Republican members of the Massachusetts delegation to Congress met at the Union Club to-day and agreed to send the following telegram to Joseph G. Cannon: "Repuba meeting to-day in Boston, declared for you as speaker." The Republican congressmen who were absent had approved of the indorsement of Mr. Cannon.

LEBANON, N. H., Nov. 18 .- Congressman Frank D. Currier, who is here to-day attending court, upon the receipt of message from Congressman Sulloway, of Manchester, made known the fact that both have agreed to support Congressman

Official Vote of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.-The official count of the vote cast at the recent election in Ohio, completed to-day, shows a say that the account given below is the total of 830,131 ballots were thrown. The total vote cast for secretary of state was 811.467, as follows: Laylin (Rep.), 436,171; Bigelow (Dem.), 345,706; White (Pro.), 12.-336; Hayes (Soc.), 14,270; Adams (Soc. Labor), 2,983; scattering, 1; total, 811,467, Laylin's plurality, 90,465. Kirtley (Rep.), for member of Board of Public works, has the highest plurality on the state ticket. 95,209, and Ankeny (Rep.), for dairy and food commissioner, the lowest, 86,135.

John Truck Killed in Electric Chair. AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 18 .- John Truck was put to death in the electric chair in the state prison here to-day for the muran enormous cloud of dense, black smoke | der of Frank W. Miller, at Virgil, Cortland calmly, and five minutes after the witesses had assembled in the death chamber

PRESIDENT HAS RETURNED FROM THE WILDS TO CIVILIZATION.

His Poor Luck Remained with Him, and He Didn't Get a Shot at any Wild Creature.

TRAILED A BEAR YESTERDAY

BUT THE BEAST DOUBLED ON ITS TRACKS AND WAS LOST.

Doe Killed by Major Helm, Who Was Accompanied by Dr. Lung and

Secretary Cortelyou.

GEN. L. E. WRIGHT AT MEMPHIS

WELCOMED BACK FROM PHILIP-PINES BY FELLOW-TOWNSMEN.

President Roosevelt to Participate in Exercises To-Day and Will Attend a Banquet To-Night.

SMEDES, Miss., Nov. 18.-President Rooseveit's bear nunt in Mississippi is ender and he has not had even a shot at a bear. The last day of the chase was simply a repetition of the three preceding days so far as his luck was concerned. Try as the hunters would they could not get a bear within range of the President's rifle. The dogs got a fresh trail early this morning, and the President and Holt Collier followed it half a dozen miles to the Big Sunflower river. The bear crossed a mile below the ford they went to, and, believing he was making for the canebrake on the other side, they endeavored to head it off. When they got into the brake, however, they were disgusted to find that the bear had doubled on his track and crossed the river still further down. It was then 1 o'clock, and as arrangements had been made to break camp at 2:30 the President was reluctantly compelled to abandon further pursuit of the

While the President was out after bear Major Helm, Dr. Lung and Secretary Cortelyou had a more successful deer drive on this side of the Great Sunflower river. They jumped up a buck and a doe. Major Helm

killed the latter from his horse at about Although the President has failed to kill a bear on this expedition, he has enjoyed his outing and speaks in high praise of the hospitality that has been accorded him. He philosophically attributed his ill fortune to the traditional hunter's luck, and says the next time he goes after bear he will

arrange to stay long enough for the luck to The breaking up of camp to-day was an interesting proceeding. The camp outfit was loaded into six mule wagons, the beds and sides of which were formed of the boards used for the table and tent floors. The deer killed to-day and the bear killed yesterday were loaded, and will be taken to Washington on a special train. Old Remus, the greatest dog in the pack, whose last hunt was ahead of the President of the United States, was badly used up and with several of the wounded dogs was put in one of the wagons.

When all was in readiness the President and the members of the party mounted their horses and rode into Smedes, leaving the wagons to follow. The President is a hard rider, and the pace was rapid in spite of the bad trails. The distance, which is fully twelve miles, was covered in less than an hour. Upon the President's arrival here he found fully five hundred people, practically all the negroes from the surrounding plantations assembled to greet him.

his car on the siding until dark, hoping he would make a speech. Mr. Fish to-night gave a dinner in his private car to the President and members of his party. At 9:30 the special train started for Memphis, having added record of a presidential bear hunt to the fame of Smedes, which first became known to the outside world through the

thanked them for their demonstration, but

made no remarks. They waited around

monkeys to pick cotton was to be tried. GEN. WRIGHT AT HOME.

Welcomed Back from the Philippines

by Citizens of Memphis. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18 .- The homecoming of Gen. Luke E. Wright, after a three-years absence in the Philippines, was made memorable to-night by the citizens of Memphis. Cannon boomed a salute of seventeen guns, bonfires were lighted on the principal thoroughfares and the streets were lined with people who shouted an enthuslastic welcome to the Vice Governor.

The train bearing General Wright and party arrived over the Illinois Central Railway at Poplar-street station a few minutes after 9 o'clock. A committee of representative citizens was on hand to meet and greet the general and his party, which was composed of himself, his wife and Frederick Heiskell, private secretary to the Vice Governor. After a few minutes spent in handshaking the committee escorted the party to carriages and the start was made to the Gayoso Hotel. The line swung into Main street, where four companies of State militia were in waiting as an escort of

When the parade down Main street began a cannon boomed announcing to the people that General Wright had arrived. Imi diately bonfires were kindled on street corners and red fire was touched off. Main street had been gaily decorated for the occasion and amid the glare of fire and myrlads of electric lights, and the popping of torpedoes and firecrackers, the parade passed in review. Thousands of people ined the streets and everywhere General Wright was received with enthusiastic acclaim. The party was driven to the hotel, where an informal reception of an hour was held. Hundreds of friends grasped the hands of General and Mrs. Wright and welcomed them on their return to Memphis. General Wright was visibly affected and said he was glad to be at home again His remarks were very brief, and after the reception he was escorted to his residence on Jessamine street. To-morrow will be a busy day for the Vice Governor. President Roosevelt and party will arrive from Mississippi at 9:30

o'clock in the morning. The President will head the parade up Main street to Exchange, thence down Second to Court, and down Main to the Gayoso Hotel, where General Wright will be in waiting to receive the chief executive. At noon a breakfast will be given the President and General and Mrs Wright by the ladies of Memphis Promptly at 2 o'clock the party will be conducted to the Auditorium on Main street. where a public reception will be held lasting until 4 o'clock. The party will next go to a pavilion on Beale street, where an interesting programme of an hour's duration has been prepared by the negroes of the city. After the Beale-street meeting the party will return to the Gayeso Hotel, where they will remain until 8 o'clock when a banquet will be given in honor General Wright at the Peabody Hotel The President expects to leave for Washington at midnight on Wednesday.